

this week, they succeeded. When we began this effort, UPARR was receiving nothing, only a few short years ago, not one cent, despite all the rhetoric about concern for our children. So we committed ourselves to UPARR's revival; and we began slow, finding a couple of million dollars on the House floor from here and there.

We were able to convince the Clinton administration that this was a worthy program that met the President and First Lady's goals for children, and a couple of million dollars was included in last year's budget.

This year the President asked for \$10 million; and in the bill we passed today, that number was increased to \$30 million for each of the next 6 years. I want to thank the members of the Committee on Appropriations for that increase, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS). And we intend to get more, because with this program we can turn our cities around and we can change the lives of millions of young children.

Today's bill, while not the level of funding we sought in the Conservation and Reinvestment Act, is an enormous increase to \$30 million for each of the next 6 years, with the promise of more above that. With the coalition we have built, I am confident we will successfully compete for dollars within the Committee on Appropriations for UPARR dollars and build a network of recreation and athletic facilities throughout the cities and towns of this Nation.

STATEMENT OF ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE, HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL JODY MCLOUD CONCERNING SCHOOL PRAYER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, William Raspberry, the great columnist for the Washington Post, asked in a column these words. He said, "Is it not just possible that anti-religious bias masquerading as religious neutrality has cost this country far more than it has been willing to acknowledge?" I think that is a very good question.

In light of that, I would like to read a statement that Roane County, Tennessee, high school principal Jody McCloud read over the public address system before his school's first football game on September 1, following the Supreme Court decision outlawing or banning prayer at high school football games across the Nation.

Mr. McCloud said this:

It has always been the custom at Roane County High School football games to say a prayer and play the National anthem to

honor God and country. Due to a recent ruling by the Supreme Court, I am told that saying a prayer is a violation of Federal case law.

As I understand the law at this time, I can use this public facility to approve of sexual perversion and call it an alternative lifestyle and if someone is offended, that's okay.

I can use it to condone sexual promiscuity by dispensing condoms and calling it safe sex. If someone is offended, that's okay.

I can even use this public facility to present the merits of killing an unborn baby as a viable means of birth control. If someone is offended, no problem.

I can designate a school day as Earth Day and involve students in activities to religiously worship and praise the Goddess Mother Earth and call it ecology.

I can use literature, videos and presentations in the classroom that depict people with strong traditional Christian convictions as simple minded and ignorant and call it enlightenment.

However, if anyone uses this facility to honor God and ask Him to bless this event with safety and good sportsmanship, Federal case law is violated.

This appears to be, at best, inconsistent, and, at worst, diabolical.

Mr. McCloud continued.

Apparently we are to be tolerant of everything and everyone except God and His commandments.

Nevertheless, as a school principal, I frequently ask staff and students to abide by rules with which they do not necessarily agree. For me to do otherwise would be at best inconsistent and at worst hypocritical. I suffer from that affliction enough unintentionally. I certainly do not need to add an intentional transgression.

For this reason, I shall "render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's" and refrain praying at this time. However, if you feel inspired to honor, praise and thank God and to ask Him in the name of Jesus to bless this event, please feel free to do so. As far as I know, that is not against the law yet.

That is the statement by Roane County, Tennessee, High School Principal Jody McCloud.

I can tell you that we open up every session of the House and Senate with prayer, but it is unfortunate, the recent Supreme Court decision.

I commend Roane County, Tennessee, High School Principal Jody McCloud for this very fine statement, and I close by asking the question that William Raspberry asked a few years ago in his column, is it not just possible that anti-religious bias, masquerading as religious neutrality, has cost this Nation far more than it has been willing to acknowledge?

□ 1330

RESTORE FEDERAL RECOGNITION TO THE MIAMI NATION OF INDIANA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I have introduced a bill to

restore the Federal recognition to the Miami Nation of Indiana.

The Miami Nation of Indiana is one of our most historic Indian nations. Unfortunately, it is not currently recognized by the Federal Government. It is an ironic situation that we face. When Anthony Wayne won the battle of Fallen Timbers that lead directly to the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the Miami Nation, at that point a defeated nation, entered into negotiations over a period of time with William Henry Harrison in the Northwest Territory and the Federal Government, ceding millions of acres.

Chief Richardville, the civil chief of the tribe, and Little Turtle, the war chief of the Miami Nation, did the best they could to keep as many Miamis in Indiana as possible, approximately at that point 800. The rest were transported in one of the many cases of mistreatment of Native Americans by the American Government, and moved across the Mississippi River.

That tribe continued to be recognized and currently is basically the Miami of Oklahoma. They have completely at this point a distinctive history, a distinctive tribal form of government from the Miami Nation of Indiana. They moved across the Mississippi, then down into Oklahoma, have their own tribal governments and work with that, and occasionally even come in conflict with their brothers from Indiana over what to do with artifacts, over what things are important in the tribe. Because quite frankly, the Indiana Miami are not in many ways a traditional nation, in the sense they were not part of the reservation system that many other Indian tribes in America were part of.

Their goals as a tribe are different. Theirs are predominantly historic and cultural goals as opposed to necessarily the same financial goals, because they are more or less integrated in, but that does not mean that they have not been a continual independent nation. Much of this is detailed in the book "The Miami Indians of Indiana." This particular book was given to me by Charles Bevington, or Meshintoquah, chief of the Pecongeah Clan of the Miami Nation of Indiana.

And he, Chuck, still gets benefits from the treaty of Greenville from 1795. His kids get benefits from the Treaty of Greenville; yet our government says they are not an Indian tribe. Now, wait a minute. If they are getting treaty benefits directly from 1795, this seems like a tad of a stretch.

Let me make a couple of points with this: one is, they have been in continual relationship with the Federal Government, one of the standards to be an independent Indian nation. One of the problems was that in 1897, the Secretary of the Interior based on an opinion by a then assistant Secretary withdrew the acknowledgment of the Indiana Miamis as a tribe.

Since then, Congress has never terminated this relationship. Since then, there has been an acknowledgment that that was an error in 1897. In 1990, the Department of the Interior specifically admitted that the opinion of Attorney General Van Devanter was incorrect and that the trust relationship of the Indiana Miamis was wrongfully terminated. In other words, in 1897 this was wrongfully done. They reappealed to the BIA and lost their appeal, because, apparently, some of the minutes from meetings in either the late 1950s or early 1960s were lost partly because the Secretary's house trailer burned and the Miami did not have records of their continual meetings they had. They had powwows in our district, and throughout parts of northern Indiana they have had a consistent form of tribal government. So we are basically looking at technicalities that have disqualified a nation that is one of our most historic.

Let me give my colleagues a couple of examples. The famous Indian chief, Little Turtle, was one of the greatest warriors in American history. This is a drawing by a Miami of Indiana person who lives in Fort Wayne area, my hometown. What is interesting about this is, this is not a drawing that is contemporary of its period, because the only oil painting of Little Turtle was in the White House, and it was burned when the White House was burned in 1812 when James Madison was President. And it was by Gilbert Stuart.

But this is a likeness drawn after that. Little Turtle is famous because on American soil, he is the only person to have defeated full-blown American armies authorized by this Congress, not once, but twice, bigger defeats, than Custard, bigger defeats than the Western, different things where Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull and all of those famous Indian chiefs, Little Turtle defeated American armies twice.

George Washington said they had to get the junction of the rivers in what is now Fort Wayne but at that time was Kekionga, because it was the controlling of the Northwest territory and we would have never had a Lewis and Clark. We never would have had a Louisiana Purchase if we could not get control of the Northwest Territory. Little Turtle twice defeated those armies.

He was victorious right near Eel River where his settlement was, and he also defeated La Balme from France, who was considered the foremost cavalry officer in France.

But then Little Turtle realized he was not going to be able to defeat Anthony Wayne. He stayed in the coalition with Blue Jacket and other Indian tribes, the Shawnee and others; but they were defeated at the battle of Fallen Timbers and that led to a change in the West. Little Turtle decided to work with the United States

Government. Then the civil chief, Chief Richardville, also decided to work with the United States Government and in Fort Wayne. We hope within a few months this will be a national historic landmark; it is the oldest Indian treaty house east of the Mississippi still on its site.

It is Chief Richardville's house. It is where the Miami Nation congregated. It was their civil chief. We also have Richardville's son-in-law Lafontaine, in an Indian house. After all, Indiana is named after the Indians, but we do not have respect and have not respected them enough.

We have two treasures of these homes. This is apparently the only Native American home east of the Mississippi on its original site. Richardville and Little Turtle were in fact in essence punished because they stopped warring with the United States.

It is time that the United States correct what are acknowledged wrongs in decertifying the Miami Nation in 1897, to reconcile the bookkeeping error. One last point, they have agreed by a 12 to zero council meeting to suspend their gaming rights. The act says that pursuant they will not pursue gaming in class 3, and only be allowed with expressed approval from Congress.

It is unfortunate that true rights are being denied because of gambling, but they have agreed to suspend theirs.

JAMES RIADY INVITES BILL CLINTON TO LIPPO BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last year, during our investigation, the Committee on Government Reform had John Huang testify that James Riady, a close personal friend of the President of the United States, organized a scheme to funnel a million dollars into the President's campaign in the early 1990s. Around \$700,000 to \$800,000 of that money was raised, brought into the country from Indonesia through conduits, and funneled into the campaign as had been promised.

We believe much more than that was brought in, but that is all we could account for. Most of that money was sent back, was returned, because it was illegal campaign contributions. We have been after the Justice Department for some time to, in absentia, indict Mr. Riady for illegal campaign contributions and for obstruction of justice.

Mr. Riady fled the country. He is now living in Indonesia, and he is one of the major partners or executive officers in the Lippo Group, which was formed by his father, Mochtar Riady, sometime ago.

Mr. Riady also orchestrated a complex scheme to launder over \$4 million

in political contributions to various campaigns, parties and other nonprofit groups in addition to the money that he gave to the President's campaign in the early 1990s.

And throughout the 1990s, he worked with John Huang, helped get John Huang appointed to the Democratic National Committee leadership, so that he could extract more money from illegal sources in China and the Far East, including Indonesia.

The Justice Department has not moved to indict Mr. Riady, and that is something that we have really been fighting with them about, because we think, even though he is in Indonesia, he has violated American law, he has fled the country, and he has not complied with subpoenas from our committee and others.

One of the things that really bothers me, and the reason I come to the floor today, is not to rehash what we have known for a long time, Mr. Speaker; but today we find out that Mr. Riady invites the President of the United States to be on the Lippo board of directors in Indonesia. This comes right from the Far Eastern Economic Review that was reported today, and I urge my colleagues to look at the article.

Mr. Speaker, I include this article for the RECORD.

RIADY INVITES CLINTON TO LIPPO BOARD

Indonesian tycoon James Riady has invited U.S. President Bill Clinton to join the board of Lippo Group when he steps down from Office early next year, according to business people who have met Riady in Jakarta recently. Riady has been telling business contacts in Jakarta that he expects Clinton to accept, even though the U.S. president has been dogged by allegations that Riady funnelled illegal foreign donations to Clinton's 1992 and 1996 election campaigns. A former Lippo Group employee reports that as far back as the mid-1990's Riady was said to be trying to recruit Clinton to the board as soon as he left office. Jakarta police are currently helping the U.S. Justice Department in its investigation of the alleged campaign contributions.

The article reads like this: "Riady invites Clinton to Lippo board. Indonesian tycoon James Riady has invited President Bill Clinton to join the board of Lippo Group when he steps down from office early next year, according to business people who have met with Mr. Riady in Jakarta recently. Riady has been telling business contacts in Jakarta that he expects Clinton to accept even though the U.S. President has been dogged by allegations that Riady funneled illegal foreign contributions to the 1992 and 1996 campaigns."

The thing that is interesting about this, and I am not accusing the President of anything, so I do not want to be stopped for anything, but the thing that is interesting about this, Mr. Speaker, is that the beneficiary of one of the major decisions by the administration was the Riady group, the Lippo Group, in Indonesia.